In response to a call issued by the "Mechanics and Workingmen's Central Republican Union," over three thousand mechanics and laboring men of the city assembled on Saturday, evening to listen to the address of the Hon. HENRY WILSON of Massachusetta, in behalf of free institutions and the bearings of the present Presidential contest upon the interest of the free laboring population of the country. At the time of the organization of the meeting all the available open space in the Tabernacle, either for sitting o standing, was occupied by the representatives of intelligent Free Labor, and many were compelled to leave the building, being unable to obtain admittance.

ROBERT B. MONTGOMERY, President of the Union, moved the meeting be organized by the election of the subjoined list of officers:

embjoined list of officers:
President—Davis Course.
Fice President—Morgan Morgans, John Windt, Thomas Bax
Fice President—Morgan Morgans, John Bennett, John
ber, Madison Cannon, Joseph Hodgman, John Bennett, John
Barry, Joseph Dewey, Edward C. Derby, Edwin Jardine, Wan,
Rowe, Wm. W. Gornell, Geo. F. Hopper, Thos. Emery, Damimick Conlin, C. L. Richter, James Ackerman, M. A. Dailey, C.
A. Guinand, James Coan, Geo. W. Ferguent, Edward Baines,
Secretaries—Andrew Murray, Walter G. McKay, John Reid,
Mosley Lyon, John H. Keyser, Wm. L. Washbarne.
The acquirection was nitimed. The nomination was affirmed.

The PRESIDENT then came forward and said: The PRESIDENT then came forward and said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZESS: I am proud of this high
honor that you have the night conferred upon me, parficularly so as I am called upon to preside over this
meeting of the "Mechanics and Workingmen's Repubmental Union," a body of men congregated together for
the purpose of sustaining free principles [Applaase].
We have met here to-night to hear a plan talk from
our neighbor General Wilson [loud cheers], United
States Senator for Massachusetts, upon the subject of
Free Labor, which is uppermost in the hearts of our
Republican workingmen. In carrying out these prin-Free Labor, which is uppermise. In carrying out these principles we have seen fit to put ourselves upon that broad platform of which Freemont and Dayton are the standard-bearers [loud cheers], and we call upon all freemen to join us upon this platform to carry out the principles of free labor, and of free soil on which to carry that labor and on [Prolonged appliance]. or out on [Prolonged applause].
[Music by the band—"Hail Columbia."]

At this juncture Senator Wilson was o the platform. At the instant the honorable gentleman was perceived the immense audience rose en masse, and, amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

cheered till they were hoarse.

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN GLEE CLUB, at the request of the PRESIDENT, favored the audience with a couple of their well known campaign songs.

The Secretary then read the platform of the "Me-

"canies' and Workingmen's Central Republican Union "of the City of New-York," as follows:

I.—Opposition to the further Extension of Slavery,
and to the admission of any more Slave States

and to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union.

II.—In favor of making the Public Lunds, in limited quantities, Free to Actual Settlers, and that the said lands be exclusively devoted to that purpose.

III.—In favor of the Principles of the Republican Party, and of John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton, its candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Pledging our united and individual support to the above Declaration of Principles and Measures, and our cooperation with similar organizations throughout the country.

Senator Wilson was then introduced to the audience, and received with enthusiastic and prolonged ence, and received with enthusiastic and prolonged applause. He said:

SPECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND MECHANICS AND LABORING MES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK: I want words to express to you the gratitude of my heart for this cordial welcome of the mechanics and laboring men of the great commercial capital of the Republic. It has happened to me during the past two years to stand before mighty assemblages of the free men of our country, to speak/upon public questions concerning human liberty in America in the halls of legislation, to stand in the councils of the nation with the Representatives of the Sovereign States of the Union, and to offer my opinions upon those great questions concerning human liberty in America; but I can assure you to might that I never felt a deeper responsibility than while attempting to speak a few words here, and now, to those men whose workmanship is all around us and about us, in a thousand forms of utility and beauty. I shall not speak in favor of the amancipation of the bondman of the South to-night. I shall speak for the freedom of the free laboring man of the North fellow citizens [Loud applause]. I shall not speak of the long existence of human Slavery in the States where it is and now exists by the force of local law, but I shall speak against the extension of Slavery over another inch of the North American Continent [Prolonged cheers]. I shall not speak to-night of the rule of the master over his poor bondman in the South, but I shall speak against the domination of that master over the freemen of the North American Continent [Prolonged cheers]. I shall not speak to-night of the rule of the master over his poor bondman in the South, but I shall speak against the domination of that master over the freemen of the North American Continent, or shall it be confined to the limits in which it now exists? That is the grand, the overpowering, the overshadowing issue of this can-vass in which we and the people of America are now applause. He said: overpowering, the overshadowing issue of this can-vass in which we and the people of America are now engaged. And in such a conflict where stand the mechanics and the working men of the great commercial capital of the Republic? Where should they stand in a contest like this, when Liberty is in peril? Those who are not with us are against us. [Cheers]. In a contest like this I say the descendants of the men who walled at the fawn of the Revolution with Sears and other men of that time here in the City of New-York—the descendants of the men who rall el at the Green Dragon in the city of Boston under the lead of Paul Revers, and took counsel with Samuel Adams—the descendants of the mechanics of the Revolution who took the lead in that great contest for national independence and liberty for all unukind—I say the descendants of those men, the men who follow the honest callings they followed, in their centest to save the Free Territory of this Republic for the free laboring men of the Republic their children and their children's children—they should be, one and all, for Fremont and liberty forever [Lord applause]. Gentlemen, cast your wes this night over be, one and all, for Frement and liberty for ever [Load applause]. Gentlemen, cast your west this night over this broad land of ours, and you will find sixteen Free States. You will find there a free population; you will find free speech, free presses, free institutions, and Freedom and equality for all the children of men [Applause]. You will find here the mechanical arts in a thousand forms. You will find here literature. You will find here all the slements of a progressive, permanent, Christian civilization. Cast your eyes beyond, to the other section of this Union, and you see litteen slaveholding States. There you do not find the mechanical arts but in rude forms; there you do not find the commerce of the country; there you do not chanical arts but in rade forms; there you do not find the commerce of the country; there you do not find these institutions of humanity of charity that refleve the unfortunate. But there you find the few, the privileged few, holding nearly four mittons of men in perpetual bondage; and there you find at least five millions of poor, degraded, dishonored white mea. Looking beyond the 61 States of this Union you will find 51,000,000 square miles of territory, large enough to make at least 30 States the size of the Empire State. Now the question before the American people to be decided on the 4th of November is this: Small the free institutions that adorn and bless the sixteen Free States of this Union be extended over these territories, or shall cided on the 4th of November is this. Small the free institutions that adorn and bless the sixteen Free States of this Union be extended over these territories, or shall those institutions that characterize the slaveholding States of this Union be extended over these territories? Shall the mechanics and laboring into of the City of New-York, many of whom were bern in the country, and many of whom hope before they die to own little spots of land in the country, and to lay quietry down when life's labors are done, beneath the chade of green trees. I say shall the mechanics of the City of New-York—shall the laboring men of decayed Virginia, of barbarous Arkansas, the privileged tew, the degraded and distincted laboring man, the bond-man's chains and fetters, and the bloodhound, go into those Territories to dishonor, and degrace, and degrade (Hond appianse.) Now gentiamen, let me say to you here to night—to you mechanics and laboring men of the city of New-York—that is an especial manner, you, as mechanics forever to freedom and free institutions for yourselves and your children's children through all coming time Hond chaers! Gen-

should preserve those Territories forever to freed-in and free institutions for yourselves and your children's children through all coming time [Loud cheers]. Gentiemen, how do you propose to do it! How can you do it! The Democratic party of the United States is this day divided in to two classes—the secessionists and disunionists of the Nouth [Applaine]. The Democratic party, brought into power nearly sixty years ago under the lead of Thomas Jefferson, has forgotten its faith—has forgotten its great teachers and great leaders. It has dethroned Thomas Jefferson, forgotten his precepts, discarded his doctrines, and accented John C. Caihoun's Slavery extension and ultimate disunion in America. Gentlemen, you have nothing to hope from the Democratic party of the United States. The first duty of every Christian man in America—every patriotic man—every man who would rescue the Government of the country from the privileged few, and give it again to the democratic in-

fluences of the peoply—every man, I say, should awear it at the rising of the sun, and at the going down of the sun, and in the broad light of the moon day, that the Pro-Slaver y Democracy shall cease to exist in America "authusiastic cheers". That great party happars of beyond all hope of reform—all hope of change. The people of change to thing but its utter and total annihilation now in America will relieve this country from its degrading influence. That great party four years ago came into power upon a ground-swell of popular favor. President Pierce was borne into power by the almost united voice of the country. The great Whig party, that had so long battled with its formdable rival for power, had ceased almost to exist. The people of this country welcomed the election of Frankin Pierce, and if that Administration had been guided by the love of human liberty, by justice, and by a regard for the honor and fame of our country, it would have continued to receive the almost united support of the American people. That great party, however, came into power, and the Slave Propagandism has held that party in the hollow of its hand. The Slave Propagandists had fixed their eyes upon the territory lying in the heat of the centinent—a territory large enough. The orator was interrupted by the entrance of a company of men armed with new axes and bearing a baner on which was inscribed the motto: "We strike for The orstor was interrupted by the entrance of a company of men armed with new area and bearing a banner on which was inscribed the motto: "We strike for Freedem." Below the inscription was represented an arm grasping a hammer. When the cheers which greeted them had subsided, Senator Wilson continued his address as follows: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: This interruption is agreeable to me, and I am sure it must be to you [Applause]. It like that motto (pointing to the banner just alluded to). I am sure you like it [Renewed applause]. Let the laboring men and the mechanics of the City of New-York act up to it now, act up to it forever. [Shoats of "We (pointing to the banner just alluded to). I am sure you like it [Renewed applause]. Let the laboring men and the mechanics of the City of New-York act up to it now, act up to it forever [Shouts of "We will, we will"]. They have had many opportunities in the history of this country to strike for Freedom. They never had an opportunity so glorious as the present one to strike for freedom for themselves and their posterity forever [Cheers]. Here and now, before this audience, I charge the Democratic party of the United States with the crime—with the crime, I say—of having taken nearly 500,000 square miles of the soil of this land forever consecrated to Freedom, and opening it to the inroads of Human Slavery. It was a crime against the mechanics, against the laboring men, and against the small farmers of the United States—a crime, I trust in God, they never will forget, and never will forgive. In 1850 the territories now organize I as the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska were forever consecrated to Free Men. Free Institutions, and Free Labor; and the laboring men of this Republic and the laboring men of the Old World looked upon that spot of earth as their own, where they were to create small farms, build up workshops and crganize all the institutions that adom and grace a free commonwealth. The Democratic party in obedience to the demand of the Slave propagandists seized that territory, the heritage of the freemen of the Republic, North and South, and deserted it, laid it as a voive offering at the foot of the Slave Power of this Republic. President Pierce and Mr. Donglas, the leaders and champions of the Democratic party, loped to win permanent power by that concession to the slaveholding interest; but, thank God, Gentlemen, the freemen of the North rose in the majesty of Freemen and overthrow the Aministration party in the House of Representatives [Cries of "Good, good," and vehement cheers]. They prostrated the Administration of Franklin Pierce and the prostrated the Administration of Franklin Pierce of the So found a humble instrument in the person of James Buchanan [Hisses]. More than 20 years ago, aye, more than 30 years ago, on the floor of Congress, he pronounced Slavery to be a political and moral evil, and thanked God that he was born in a State where it did not exist. Twenty years ago, however, he declared upon the floor of the American Senate that the Democrats of the North were the natural allies of the South. That is, gentlemen, the Democrats of the North were the natural allies of the Southern States of the Union. He then used the influence he possessed to extend the Masseuri line across the Rocky Mountains to the golden shores of the Pacific, and if his policy had prevailed, California would have come into this Union a slaveholding used the influence he possessed to extend the Missouri line across the Rocky Mountains to the golden shores of the Pacific, and it his policy had prevailed, California would have come into thi: Union a slaveholding commonwealth, instead of coming as she did, a State clothed in the robes of Freedom [Applause]. Well, gentlemen, he has been placed before the country—placed upon the Cincinnati platform. His platform commits him. He is committed fully and unreservedly to the policy of the slaveholding interest of the country. A vote for James Buchanan, gentlemen, is a vote to extend all over this continent the institution of Slavery wherever that institution chooses to go. Well, gentlemen, are you to strike for freedom by voting for Millard Fillmore! Shouts of "No, no."] Does Millard Fillmore stand upon a platform pledged against the extension of Slavery! No, gentlemen: no! Is Millard Fillmore himself pledged against the extension of Slavery? Where are his pledges if he has given any! In this great crisis of our country, when a mighty struggle is going on, to see 1,500,000 square miles of the soil of this Republic dedicated to Freedom, is he not silent—is he not dumb! In fact, gentlemen, we have been told within a tew hours by an ex-Governor of the Ancient Dominion, in Wall street, that there is a bond of union between the supporters of James Buchanan and Millard Fillmore [Applause]. A bond of union! Let that declaration go out to the people of New-York [Hear, hear]. Let the men upon the shores of Lake Eric, let the men upon the banks of the Hudson, let the farmers, the machanics, and the laboring men of the great State of New York, who are full of Liberty and abhor Slavery—let those men understand that it is now proclaimed in Wall street by one of Liberty and abhor Slavery—let those men understand that it is now proclaimed in Wall street by one of the Lords of the Lash (laughter and applianse)—by one of the Lords of the Lash, by a man who stood by and listened to the treasonable speech of Kett of South Carolina, and then indorsed it in full—let them understand it, that a proclamation is made that there is a bond of union between the supporters of James Buchsnan and Millard Fillmore [Applianse]. Wha is that bond of union? Is it a bond of principie? [Cries of "No. no.] Is it a bond of principie? [Cries of "No. no.] Is it a bond of principie? [Cries of "No. no.] Is it a bond of principie? [Cries of "No. no.] Is it a bond of principie? [Cries of "No. no.] Is it a bond of principie? [And no feel that they are whipped, and Buchsnan is whipped [Applianse and laughter]. The leasers know and feel that they are whipped, and that they ought to be whipped [Cheers and renewed laughter]. And now, gentlemen this ex-Governor from the Ancient Domnien [hisses]—this indorser of treason, this man who sanctioned the bitter and malignant assults upon the people of Massachusetts and of the North—this man wto indorsed the sentiment in Keitt's speech that those glorions old men who threw the tea overboard in Beston Harbor field their pockets with it before they did so—this man, who stood by and indorsed the sentiment and slander of Keitt, that the Massachusetts Regiment, in one of the battles of Mexics, while the South Carolina Regiment was engaged with the enemy, required two regiments to guard it to prevent it from plundering the baggage wagons—this man, Floyd, is invited into Wallstreet to speak to the gentlemen that there congregate [Groans for Floyd and Keitt]. He went to Wall street to reply to Mr. Banks [cheers and laughter], and there, after a week's preparation, he deliberately declares that there is a bond proclaimed in Wall street by

that is not all, gentlemen. Mr. John C. Breckenridge, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, in a speech made to the freemen of Ohio, says that that Declaration is an abstraction; that it is not incorporated into the Constitution of the country; that if it had been incorporated into the Constitution of the country the Union would have been as hateful as it has been full of blessings [Hisses]. Workingmen and mechanics of New York, are you prepared to vote for a man in this year 1856, that pronounces the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal an abstraction that would have destroyed the Government of your country if it had been carried out! ["No, no"]. Do you believe that the men who first heard that Declaration read on Long Island, men who stood on Brooklyn Hights, men who fought at Fort Washington, men who reddened the soil of New-Jersey with the blood from their feet in 76 and 77—do you believe there men believed that Declaration to be an abstraction! Do you believe them men that made it believed it to be so? When they closed the war of the Revolution they declared to the world that the battle had been a battle for the rights of human nature. Gentlemen, this doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, which a brilliant orator of my own State has succed at as glittering and sounding generalities, was proclaimed to the world by men who pledged to its support their lives, their foitunes, and their sacred honer [Applause]. It was sustained in a seven years war by brave men, who believed that Declaration to be a sublime truth, and that by that Declaration the bumblest soldier in the ranks of the American army, before the law of his country, was the peer of the peerless Washington [Cheering]. And yet, Geatlemen, it has come to this: this decaration that all men are created equal, and have an inalienable right to liberty, is rejected and sneered at by the chiefs of the Democratic party throughout the Quantind as supporter of James Buchanan in the United States have been indorsed by The

Keittl. He went to Wall street to reply to Mr. Banks icheers and laughterl, and there, after a week's preparation, he deliberately declares that there is a boal of union between these two parties, and that hey must unite together to defeat the Black Republicans and John C. Frement i Deristve laughter and cheers]. Well, gentlemen, the people of this country are not apt to follow beaten parties (Vosiferous cheers]. And from these rumors of combinations, these rumors of bargains, these declarations that the thing is all settled, the people well understand it all, that it is a confession of weakness, an indication of defeat, and they will not choose to be caught in that company [Laughter and cheers]. Let it be understood that we can defeat these two parties, divided or united [Laud applause]. Mechanics and laboring man et the City of New-Lorck, howl it into the ears of this ex-Governor from Virginia and the

"Free society is a monstrous abortion, and Slavery is the healthy and beautiful and na ural condition which they are trying unconsciously to adopt."

[Shouts of laughter.] And here is a sentence to which I want to call the especial attention of the mechanics and workingmen that surround me here to-night.

"The slaves are coverned far better than the free laborers at the North are coverned."

Governed far better ["Whipped oftener"]. Yes, Sir, whipped oftener. Far better governed than the white laborers! Are they taught to read and write! How are they governed! Governed by the authority of the lash. And they boast that this is a better government than the self-government of the free States of this Union. If there is a supporter of James Buchavan here to-night, an advocate of the Cincionati Flatform, let him take these words to his heart and treasure them up and go home, and if he has children, let him teach these doctrines to the children heart and treasure them up and go home, and it he has children, bet him teach these doctrines to the children of his love [Applause].

"Our negroes are not only better off as to physical comfort than the five laborers, but their moral condition is better." [Load languate].
Our negroes are not only better off in their physical

icy of the Democratic party—in a word, gentlemen, it may with propriety be called the organ of the Democratic party of the United States. I want to read a few extracts from this work to the mechanics and laboring men of the City of New-York:

"Make the laboring man the slave of one man, instead of the slave of society, and he would be far better of "Hangiter!

Make the mechanic, make the workingman of the City of New-York the slave of one man, and they would be much better off than to be the slave of the society of which they make up so considerable a part. This is Democratic doctrine in the eighty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

"Two hundred years of labor have made white laborers a paper bandist."

"Two hundred years of labor have made white laborers a pauper bandisti."

Two hundred years of labor have made white laborers a pauper bandisti! ["Speak that louder."] I will rend that again.

"Two hundred years of labor have made white laborers a pauper bindisti!" (Laughter and sensation.]

"Free society has failed, and that which is not free must be have the

"Free society is a monstrous abortion, and Slavery is the bealthy and beautiful and natural condition which they are try

Our negrees are not only better off in their physical condition, but their morals are better! That is, gentlemen, a pint of sait and a peck of com a week, and a lovel, is better fare than that of the free intelligent mechanics and laboring men of these free States, men that live in better houses, wear better cicthes, and consume better food than the masters of these slaves themselves [Loud applause]. A friend of mine suggests that they have a great deal better manners. I think, my riend must have upon a portion of the last Winter in the City of Washington, or he would not have made that remark [Cheering].

"Sheery, black or white is right and necessary," [Langhter]. Remen ber it, gentlemen, the Democratic organ, for they have get an organ.—I don't know if they have one

is the undestood find we can defeat these two parties, divided or anised Load applause. Mechanics and the labora g men ef the City of New-lork, howl it into the case of this ex-diverence fear Virginia and the men who invited him to Wall street, and tell them the continued him to Wall street, and tell them they cannot delver up the people of New-York. Let them understand that they are dealing with intelligent and thinking men—men educated in the free schools of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe State schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe schoels—more instructed in the free happe schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe schoels—more instructed in the free happe schoels—free in the happe schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happe schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happen schoels—more instructed in the free happen schoels—more instructed in the free chartles of the happen schoels—more instructed in the free happen schoels—free happen schoels—free happen schoels—free happen schoe

powerful men in the country [Cheering]. Is it a reason because a man is weak in mind or weak in body, or poor or lowly or friendices, that in a Democratic Republic he should be a Slave? What say you to that doctrine, mechanics and working men of New-York? "Men are not born entitled to equal rights?" Men are not born entitled to equal rights? It would be firresser to truth to say that some were born with saddles on their backs, and others booted and sparred to ride them, and riding does them rood" [Laughter]. In about the last letter Thomas Jefferson ever penned, he said, (I cannot give his precise words, quoting from memory,) that it had been demonstrated that the people were not born with saddles on their backs, and the few booted and sparred to ride them by the grace of God. That was Democratic do strine in 1826. Thirty years have passed away, and now it is declared that men are born booted and spurred to ride the people, and that the riding does them good. "They need the reins, the bit and the spur."

Yes, gentlemen, the Democratic doctrine now is, as indorsed by The Richmond Enquirer, that the people need the rins, the bit and the spur.

"Life and liberty are not inalienable. The Declaration of Independence is substantly false and arbor-security falsacious."

Well, gentlemen, this is not all. I want to call your attention to one or two other declarations of this Richmond Enquirer. This paper says:

attention to one or two other declarations of Richmond Enquirer. This paper says:

"Has not the experiment of universal liberty falled."

evils of free society to a new people and coming renerations. And this same paper says that they could have manufactures and commerce in the South, that they could bring there capital, bring there laboring men; but they

are satisfied.

"But we would not have your rich, vulgar, licentions hosses and your brutal insubordinate factory hands in our midst for all.

"The wealth of Ormus and of Ind."

We would not exchange our situation for the counties millions of peopers and criminals who build up and enstain the cowardly indee, licentious revolutionary edifice of free society." [Laugh-

indei, licentious revolutionary edifice of free society." [Laughter.]

The people in Virginia certainly are a people blesse is above all other people. They might have wealth; they night have manufactures; they might have commerce; but they do not want a society which it would bring along with it. They are content now; give them territory enough so that they can extend their institution and sell annually their \$12,000,000 of men, women and children, and that Commonwealth is content. But here is another extract. It is from The South Sode Democrat, whose editor last Winter was a candidate for the position of Cierk of the House of Representatives, and was supported by the Democratic members. He \$55.2:

SAS:

We have got to hating everything with the prefix of FREE, down and up the whole catalogue—FREE farms, FREE labor, FREE society, FREE will, FREE THINKING, FREE children, and FREE schools—all belonging to the same broad of damnable bins." [Laughter].

The Democratic members from the State of News

is not free schools—all belonging to the same around a damage.

The Democratic members from the State of New-York voted for the man who penned that article when he was a candidate for the Clerkship of the House [** Shame! slume!**] But there is a paper in Alabama, The Muscogec Herald, a Buehanan organ, which goes even further than its Virginia cotemporary.

He says:

"Free Society! We sicken at the name [Laughter]. What is it but a complomeration of great and the name [Laughter]. What is it but a complomeration of great and scanses, [laughter]. Ill. The Office All the Northern, and especially the New England States are deved of society fitted for well-had one [Laughter]. The prevailing class that one meets is that of mechanics strunging to be gented [handler] and small fermers doing their own dradgery, and yet who are hardly fit for association with a Southern gentlemans's body-servant [Laughter]. This is your free society, which the Northern hordes are indeavoring to extend into Kansas."

A Voice—Is that a Buchanan paper!

GEN. Wilson—Yes, Sir, it is, It expresses the sentiments of the class for which it speaks—the class which governs and controls the Democratic party of the United States [Cheers]. And the crime of which the North's accused is of endeavoring to extend free society into Kansas and the Free Territory of this Republic, which, if we succeed in establishing by the cold booded munder of a waiter at Willard's Hotel in Washington by the Union [Laughter]. You will remember that the country was shocked last Spring by the cold booded munder of a waiter at Willard's Hotel in Washington by the Hon. Mr. Herbert, a member of Congress. The Charleston Standard, in reference to the matter, says:

"If white men accept the offices of menlals, it should be extended free."

"If white men accept the offices of menlals, it should be extended."

the matter, says:

"If white men accept the offices of menials, it should be expected that they will do so with a comprehension of their relations to society, and with the disposition quietly to encounter both the responsibilities and the inabilities which that relation to society.

inspores."

That is the dectrine. A laboring man is insulted and murdered, and then the doctrine is that if men accept such positions they must do it with the understanding that they accept the responsibilities also; that is, he may be insulted by word or degraded by a blow with impunity, and if he is murdered the murderer may escape punishment. That, gentlemen, is Democratic doctrine to-day [shame]; but it is a doctrine that should receive the st-mest condemnation of every American freeman [Lond cheers]. I say to these Lords of the Lash that the free man who engages in honest callings cannot be insulted by word or degraded by a blow with impunity by the wealthiest and proudest man in the country [Cheers]. We live in a country—or rather a section of the country—where the nechanic or the laboring man is in the eye of the law the equal of the wealthiest [cheers]. In reference to the nurder of Keating by Herbert, The Alabama Mail sets: That is the dectrine. A laboring man is insulted

seys:
"It is getting time that waiters at the North were convinced
"It is getting time that waiters at the North were convinced
"It is getting time that waiters at the North were convinced."

at they are secrents and not 'gentlemen in discusse'.'
[Lughter].

This is the language of another supporter of Mr. This is the language of another supporter of all. Buchanan, and is the language of the supporters of the Cincinnati platform. Newhere is that sentiment rebuked by the supporters of James Buchanan or the Cincinnati platform in the North. Yet that doctrine should meet with the contempt and withering scorn of every honest man in America [Cheers]. These, gentlemen, are the views of the privileged class in our constraints who are now laboring to seize the territory of the United States and who have seized upon the Government of this country, and who now control the Democratic party of the country. And these same men threaten that if we elect John C. Democratic party of the country. And these same men threaten that if we elect John C. Fremont to the Presidency—the man who has proclaimed to the country that Free Labor is "the natural "capital which constitutes the real wealth of this great "country, and creates that intelligent power in the "masses alone to be relied on as the bulwark of free institutions"—the Union will be broken up, and this Government scattered to the four winds [Laughter]. But, gentlemen, the men who make these threats, I thank God, have not the power to carry them into execution [Cheers]. I said to-night that the Union was in danger. I withdraw that remark. The Union is threatened, but is threatened by men who have no power to execute their treasonable threats [Cheers]. Mr. Toombs of Georgia proclaimed to the country that if Fremont is elected, "the South will go out of the "Union, and that it ought to go out of the Union." Has Mr. Toombs the power to take the State of Georgia out of the Union? Let him try the experiment [Cheers]. Mr. Benjamin of Louisiana said that "the South "would go out of the Union if we undertook to carry "out the doctrine of nen-extension of Slavery." I tell that Senator and the other leaders of the Democratic party at the North and the South that if we do go into power? and I believe we shall go into power in 1856 [cheers] and guide and control the policy of this Government—we mean that human slavery shall not ye a single inch further on the North American conti-Government—we mean that human slavery shall no go a single inch further on the North American conti nent [Loud cheers]. Yes, Gentlemen, it we place the reins of Government into the hands of John C. Fre-

go a single inch further on the North American continent [Loud cheers]— Yes, Geatlemen, it we place the reins of Government into the hands of John C. Fremont—and we mean to do it [cheers]—we proclaim to the world that Slavery shall be blotted out from the plains of Kansas, where it has been established by the rade hand of violence, and that the foot of the slave shall never press the soil of New-Mexico, of Utah, of Oregon, of Washington or Minnesota [loud cheers]—sy, and further, we proclaim that if the boundaries of this centrity shall be extended either toward the North or the South, that wherever the flag of this Ketuble waves, its stars shall glitter only on free meaned free tentiory [Loud cheers]. That banner may wave over the citadel of Quebec—that Gibraltar of the Western World—it may float away up among the Arctic Stas where Kane raised the Christian symool of the cross as Frement caved it on the hights of the Rocky Meuntains [Loud cheers], and under which he buried two of his gallant crew—that flag may wave in the ley beczes of that northern climate, but it shall only wave over free men [Cheers]. It may float over the lofty summits of the Cordifieras, over the heated soil of Central America, over the tower of Moro Castle; but where er it goes, i' we control the government of the country, it shall carry free institutions with it [Loud cheers]. This we want our Suthern brethren to understand. We do not claim the right to interfere with Slavery in the States. It is theirs and not ours. The responsibility for its existence rests upon them, and the country, the world and God will hold them to their just responsibilities (Cheers]. But if we have the power in the Government of the Territory of the United States, the country, the world, and the Almigh y, all hold us responsibilities (Cheers]. But if we have the power in the Government of the Territory of the United States, the country, the world and feel of the free men who have indorsed Mr. Keitts desurted to the free men of the country, their children, and t and their children's children, in all time to come [Pro-longed cheers]. But I hope that these men who are now threatening to dissolve the Union, who are arm-now threatening to dissolve the Union, who are arm-ing their militia, and, like Gov. Wise, are summoning the militia of the Southern States to place itself again on a war footing, will put the militia on a bet-ter war footing than they did in the late war, when they allowed a handful of men to take and burn the Capitol of our country. But these men have found a fire upon their rear in their own sec-tion of the country.

tion of the country.

A Voice. - They have got the Botts [laughter].

Gen. Wrt 30N.—Yes; and though Gov. Wise reminds Mr. Botts that they have grand juries and prosecuting officers in Virginia. I apprehend that John Minor Botts will be about the last man who will be driven out of the State of Virginia (Cheers). Mr. Botts belongs to a class of men in the South who speak for themselves (Cheers). And when they begin a war upon him they will find that west of the mountains in Virginia there are thousands of liberty-loving men, and that an overwhelming majority of the people of that Commonwealth have no interest in Slavery; and when we do take possession of this Government, as we shall sooner or later (cheers), you will find that this class of men, who regard Slavery as Washington, Jeffersen, Madison, Mouroe, Henry, and the other great men of the South regarded it at the time of the organization of the Government of the country, will rise up again and obtain the cost trol of affairs and overthrow the Calboun-seces sionists, disunionists, millifers and Slavery propagandists [Loud cheers]. Our business here in the North is to prepare the way for the emancipation of every free white man of the South, now overawed. We must do it by overthrowing the doughfaces of the North in the Government of the country; and, men of the City and State of New-York, see to it that in the next House of Representatives you place those who will not betray the cause of liberty—men who in the in the Government of the country, and, men of the (tity and State of New-York, see to it that in the next House of Representatives you place those who will not betray the cause of liberty—men who in the struggles of the fature will be always true to the cause of the people and the cause of Free Territory [Cheers]. Two men in the House from this city, I am proud to say, have always been true to Liberty on all the questions that have come before that body. I mean Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Pelton [Cheers]. We never had to inquire how they were going; we never had to send anybody to persuade them. When the trumpet sounded, they were there—always there, and among the foremost [Cheers]. Gentlemen, are you in favor of securing to the people of Kansas their legal rights! [Yes.] Then vote for the man who early sent to Gov. Kobinson his cordial sympathy in his efforts in the glorious cause of Freedom [Cheers]. Are you in favor of bringing Kansas into this Union as a Fric State! [Yes.] Then vote for the candidate who is pledged to the Free-State policy, John C. Fremont [Cheers]. Are you in favor of preserving all the Territories of the United States for ever to the free laboring men of the country and their poeterity! [Yes]. Then vote for Fremont, the candidate of the free laboring men of the country and their poeterity! [Yes]. ritories of the United States for their posterity! [Yes]
ing men of the country and their posterity! [Yes]
Then yote for Fremont, the candidate of the free is boring men of the country in the great cause in whi boring men of the country in the great cause in window are engaged [Cheers]. Are you opposed to the piratical doctrine laid down in the Ostend manifesto! [Yes.] Then vote for him who stands on the platform that brands the doctrine of that document as the pirate's creed—the man who, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him, declared that to take the domain of the platform that brands the doctrine properly simply because we may want it, would

man who, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination tendeted him, declared that to take the domain of another people simply because we may want it, would be to destroy the character of the country [Cheers]. Are you in favor of the Union? ['Yes.'] Are you ready to maintain and defend it with the blood and wealth of the country? ['Yes.''] Then vote for him who has said that if elected be will so administer the Government as to secure Liberty and Union [Cheers]. Are you in favor of a central railway that shall connect you with the shores of the Pacific, and which shall bring to you here, in the great Commercial Capital of the Western World, the wealth of those old nations of Asia that has been accumulating for thousands of years! Yes.] Then vote for the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, who, with his party, stands committed unreservedly to a great Central Railway across the continent to the golden shores of Cailfornia [Cheers]. Are you in favor of a system of improvement for your rivers and harbors! Yes.] Then vote for the candidate of the only party which stands before the country committed to that policy [Cheers]. If you would make this country great and glorious, and an example for the nations of the world, it you would make this country felt in [Cheers]. If you would make this country great and glorious, and an example for the nations of the world, it you would make the influence of this country felt in the struggles of ages for the freedom and emancipation of our race, then sustain John C. Frement [protracted cheers] and the Freedom I ving men who raily around his banner [Cheors]. John Adams said, "Great is truth, great is liberty, "great is humanity, and they must and will prevail" [Loud cheers]. We say, great is truth, liberty and humanity, and they must and will prevail, and by the blessing of God, all we are and all we hope to be, now or in the future, we will consecrate to make our country what our country should be, the home of truth, liberty and humanity [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The meeting then adjourned to form in procession

The meeting then adjourned to form in procession under the Marshal appointed for the occasion. This procession moved up Broadway to Ninth street, where Col. Frement was saluted with loud cheers. The crowd called for a speech, but he excused himself by

GENTLEMES: I am happy to see you to night, and a profoundly grateful to you for this friendly call, and if my houre were as large as my heart, I would invite you all in that I might take you by the hand. Good hight! It it:
The procession then moved on to make a call upon

Joseph Blunt, esq., but by mistake went to the house of his brother, Geo. W. Blunt, (who is just as good a Republican as the first-named) where they got a good word from him; and then they made a call upon the Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, after which they dispersed.

GENESEE COUNTY.

MASS MEETING IN BATAVIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BATAVIA, Sept. 30, 1856. The Fremont Mass Meeting yesterday was a dem onstration of the most extraordinary character. The rain commenced early in the morning, and continued uncensingly through the day, and yet the numbers ted at from 15,000 to 0,000; even the Fillmore men estimate them 20,000; even the Fillmore men estimate them at 10,000. The Hon. Martin Grover, Christopher Morgan, C. Huson, jr., Chas. A. Dana, Chas. A. Foster, the Rev. J. W. Fuller, M. W. Hewitt, and others, addressed the people, at different places. The Presbyterian Church was the main place of meeting, where the Hon. Benjamin Pringle presided. Ellciott Hall, Concert Hall, and the Rocky Mountain Hut, were filled with people, and an audience of over 5,000 stood for hours in the park, partially protected by umbrellas, and listened to such speakers as could be procured. Such a meeting, under so unfavorable auspices, is a sure indication of intense feeling in the public mind. No such meeting ever took place here before, even in 1840. It is omhous of a larger majority in this county than would appear probable if one should place the 1840. It is emmous of a larger majority in this count than would appear probable if one should place th figures on paper. Yours, &c.

AN IRISHMAN FOR JOHN A. KING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Perceiving in The Herald of the 2d inst., statement that John A. King, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, would not be tolerated by a single naturalized voter, now, in order to contra dict this, and also the statement that has been mo industriously circulated by his opponents, that he was strongly imbued with English prejudices, and treated with the most unfeeling contempt Irishmen and other foreigners who were not the nobles of the land, allow me to state that such is not the case. I have experienced the kindness of the man when reduced to a state of penury in a foreign country, and little do they know the innate kindness and liberal principles of the man who would circulate aught to his detriment. I uring the Irish famine, John A. King was among the first to come forward and subscribe liberally to the relief of the starving people; and among the poor of his neighborhood he is well known for his charitable disposition. Irishmen would prove untrue to the adage of a warm-hearted and grateful people, did they not give a strong vote for that man who remembered them in the hour of their adversity. But they are intermined to show their appreciation of the good deeds of an educated and generous man by voting for John A. King, with Your obd't serv't,

JOHN D. MACKAY. industriously circulated by his opponents, that he was

Vew-York, Oct. 3, 1856.

GOV. FISH'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Six: Permit me through your columns to refer to a letter from the Hon. Hamilton Fish, published in THE TRIBUNE of the 26th inst. I read the letter with great interest, and consider it one of the most important political documents of the day. Your correspondent is an "Old-Line Whig" of the real Clay and Webster stamp, and was formerly an ardent supporter of Mr. Fillmore. I was one of the few who voted for Mr. Fillmore at the last Presidential contest (1852), and even when nomirated as the candidate of the American party for the next election. I intended to give him my hearty support. But matters have wonderfully changed of late, and Mr. Fillmore, too, has wonderfully changed. He has said and done many silly things which have greatly lessened the confidence of many of his old friends—in fact he has become a mere tool in the hands of the dark lantern party. The fact of his accepting the nomination in connection with a man like Major Donelson shows a compression of true heavy. shows a compressize of true honor, for it is well known that Mr. D. has ever been an avowed and active enemy to the Whig party, and was openly hostile to Mr. Fillmore's Administration. Many who are now supporting the nominations of these candidates, are not really aware of the position they occupy, and need to be somewhat enlightened in regard to facts as they

exist. The letter of Gov. Pish will have a telling effect upon many old Whigs, and should be published in recy Republican journal in the land. It would seem plish much for the Republican cause were it published in pamphiet form (perhaps in connection with the stater from the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham), and direction freely. It has strengthened my zeal for Fremont and Dayton, and I am sure it will have a similar effect upon others.

A New-Yorker. New-York, Sept. 30, 1856.

TREMENDOUS FLOOD.

TEN TO FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

TEN TO FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.

From The Ener County Republican.

Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers as morning (Wednesday), at an early hour, by the row of the Ausable River, raised to a fearful hight by a heavy rains of last night and yesterday. The rise has reached a greater hight than ever before known not excepting the great and memorable flood of 160.

About 7 o clock a part of the upper dam gave we sweeping into ruins the saw-mills on each side of driver. All the gearing, wheels and machinery in the lower part of Tabor & Co. 8 grist-mill has been a stroyed: the bulk-head and flume are also. Sorther & Co. have also been seriously injured in the dames to the stave factory. The new stone nail factory of the Messrs. Kingslands is nearly destroyed. A number of the nail-machines were saved by removal early in the morning, but at about 7; the flood still rising the end of the factory next the river gave way, dashing into ruins one-half of the building, gearing and machines were saved by removal early in the ruins one-half of the building, gearing and machines of Messrs. Green and Couro. This whole combined of Messrs. Green and Couro. This whole combined to destruction was the machine substantial manner. Soon after the fall of the mid factory, the machine shop gave way, and, with all a valuable lather, tools, and machinery, was next dashed to destruction. The furnace and pattern house, with their contents, were uninjured.

Coming down the river, after the destruction of the swing bridge, the forge and rolling mill of the Messring given way, the floods poured into the upper end of the rolling mill and forge, doing immense injury—and dermining and throwing down the furnaces, carrying out a part of the wall next the river, washing out the foundation, displacing and injuring the machinery, &c. The lower nail factory escaped unniqued.

On the opposite side of the river the flumes of Y.

dermining and throwing down the furnaces, carrying out a part of the wall next the river, washing out the foundation, displacing and injuring the machinery, &c. The lower nail factory escaped unniqued.

On the opposite side of the river the funnes of N. Kingsland and O. Keese & Son are gone. The damage to N. Kingsland's axle-tree establishment must be several hundred dollars.

The new slaughter-house, barns and sheds recently effected by Richard Hoag, have every vestige been destroyed and swept off. Mr. Hoag barely succeeded in saving several valuable horses, carriages, and several heads of cattle a few moments before the sheds and barns were floating to destruction.

No lives were lest in this immediate vicinity.

The next serious damage is on the dam at Kingland's new rolling mill near the Lower Falls. Here the builkhead and part of the dam have been carried off. The forge is entirely demoished, and also the bellows-house and blacksmith shop. The machinery in the rolling mill is not injured, but the furnaces and stacks are nearly destroyed, and about on-third of the building from the foundation to the roof has been carried off. The old saw-mill at Birmingham is gone. The Bridge has been swept over the Falls, and the property on the east side of the river miore or be damaged, to what extent we could not learn. It we thought the stome-arch bridge in this village would give way before the centinued battering of saw log, thought the stome-arch bridge in this village would give way before the centinued battering of saw log, thought the stome-arch bridge in this village would give way before the centinued battering of saw log, thought the stome-arch bridge in this village would give way before the sample that were swept with sah fury against the abutments and under the arch, but it were said to that is nearly past.

We are in receipt of a thousand rumors from up its river—a day or two will be required to test them or receily. The works of the Peru Iron Company at Circum-a day or two will be required to test them or

one of the foremen in the rolling mill, a Frenchman. Eight dwelling houses are also destroyed. Of the extent of the damage to the iron works of the Moses. Rogers, we cannot speak with certainty—said, however, not to be very great. A Catholic stone church at the Forks is nearly destroyed, having been undermined and a large part of the walls thrown down. Some of the pew-doors were hooked out of the tiver in Keeseville this forencon. Several small house on the nats below Rogers's Iron Works were swept off before their occupants could escape, and a number of their lamates perished.

A gentleman residing at New-Sweden informs us that he saw one woman screaming for help carried over the dum there this forencon. Of course no help could be rendered, and she was dashed to pieces. Two men had a most miraculous oscape. They had climbed to the roof of the house which was floating down the river, and as it neared the bridge at New-Sweden both sprang for their lives and reached the bridge in safety, escaping to the shore. In a moment more the house and bridge were dashed to pieces by the forty of the flood and swept down the rapids. Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, &c., have floated down the river all the forencon. Among other articles, soveral confins have been noticed from some cabinet shop up the river. The loss of property on the river must be very large. The Purmorts, at Jay, are said to be heavy losers. All the booms and logs are gone; many expensive bridges and miles of the plank-road are destroyed.

In this village the banks of the river have been

expensive bridges and miles of the plank-road are destroyed.

In this village the banks of the river have been lined all day with crowds of citizens, women and children, looking with terror on the scene of destruction, but entirely unable to render the least assistance. Oct. I will long be remembered by the inhabitants of Keeze ville and the valley of the Ausable.

P. S.—We learn that the bridges, mills, forges and dams on Salmon River, Clinton County, are more of less injured, and many entirely destroyed.

On the Boquet River we learn that great dams; has been done, particularly at Elizabethtown, but we hear of no loss of life.

STILL LATER.—The Purmorts & Co., lose their dam, forge, ceal, and ceal-houses, store and goods, cabinet. Frein Purmorts to Keene, ten miles, every dam, bridge, or mill on the cast branch of the Ausable is swept great. Most of the establishments injured or destroyed were new, and in perfect running order.

The damage to property on the Ausable is very great. Most of the establishments injured or destroyed were new, and in perfect running order. great. Most of the establishments injured or descriptor were new, and in perfect running order.

The dead bodies of nine persons who perished in the flood that swept Ausable Valley have been recovered.

[We have a letter from Keeseville which states that ur telegraphic report of the flood was incorrect. The writer says, "No bridges were destroyed or injured, nor were any mills carried away."]

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education of the City and County of New-York is at the present time in a quandary, owing to the condition of its finances, and the members know hardly what to do or how to act. The financia condition of the Board, as shown by a report of the Finance Committee, presented at the last meeting of the Board, is as follows:

The whole amount of money the Board is entitled to expend during the year 1856, being the school money railed for this year is \$1,023,354 36. Balance from 1855, \$33,764 18. Total, \$1,057,118 54. From which s to be deducted the sum of \$18,150 88, being an excess of drafts drawn in 1854 over and above the amount of

of oraris drawn in 1854 over and above the amounts of the school money received for that year, which leaves as the actual amount at the disposal of the Board for the year 1856 the sum of \$1,038,967.66.

The whole amount paid out (or total amount of drafts drawn during the year is \$644,862.65.

The amount so paid on account of appropriations in ade prior to the list of January, 1856 is \$21,086.25.

The following condensed table shows he amounts of the several funds reserved by the Ford and the amounts paid on account of each of the funds so reserved:

reserved.

Ward Schools, 75,000 00 45,000 90 20,000 00 Supplies, Books and Stationery 75,000 00 65,000 00 10,000 00 43,012 0 Total...... \$850,674.70 \$637,659.14 \$213,915.64 The total amount unpaid of specific appropriations made by the Board prior to the first day of January last, is \$3,877 47; and of appropriations made since that time, \$174,060 24. Total, \$178,483 71.

The amount of school moneys available for the year 1856, as chove shown, is \$1,038,967 66.

The amount reserved for specific objects in \$850,674 78; amount appropriated from funds not re-